

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 665.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Notice.

THE partnership lately subsisting between William Macbean, George Poyzer and John Anderdon, under the firm, in Lexington, of Macbean, Poyzer, & Co. and in Nashville, Tennessee, under the firm of John Anderdon, & Co. was dissolved on the 18th day of March last, as far as relates to said John Anderdon; all indebted to the said firms are requested to make immediate payment, without delay. The subscribers being in

WANT OF MONEY,

Will dispose of their present stock of Merchandise at very reduced prices for CASH.—Confiding of

Young lisen tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Arnotto, Iron, Leads, Glass bottles, Window-Glaz, Slates, Pins, Needles, Tea and Cotton cards, Tea Kettles, Bell-Metal skillets for preserving, Pad-locks, Muslins, Writing paper, Pock-cards, Spelling books, Bibles and Testaments, Laws of the United States, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Rippon's Hymns, and sundry other books. Black Silk Made, Black Satin, Wool and Fur Fart, An elegant horseman's sword-ribbon, Carrioners, Flannel, &c. Scotch snuff and Tobacco.

Macbean & Poyzer,
Old Court-house, Lexington.

June 9, 1799.

ff

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Greene, on Friday the 5th day of July next, at a beech tree marked D L, on the bank of Green river, in order to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses concerning the calls of the following entry:—August 6th, 1784. No. 241. Thomas Marshall enters 2,000 acres of land, part of a Military warrant No. 1349, Beginning on the bank of Green river, 200 poles above a beech tree marked D L, standing on the bank of the river, a few poles below the mouth of a branch, and a small distance above the place called Grovers, on the opposite side of the river; thence, running South, 75 East, 1,000 poles; thence, N. 25 W. and from the beginning up the meanders of the river and binding thereon, so far that a line parallel to the first shall include the quantity;—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish the said claim.

Henry Embry,
Jonathan Pattefon.

June 12, 1799.

ff

AS I have fold out for the express purpose of collecting my debts—those I am indebted to me cannot be surprised if I call on them for their respective amounts due: nor can they expect I will give any further indulgence.

Lenient steps would be preferred, but should they fail, compulsory measures will be justifiable.

J. B. January.

Lexington, June 4, 1799.

RED-RIVER MILL-STONES.

FOR SALE, at Cleveland's landing, five pair of Red-River Mill-Stones of the best quality from that quarry, of the following sizes, viz.—4 feet, —3 feet 10 inches, —3 feet 8 inches, —3 feet 6 inches, —3 feet in diameter.—Call on good hortles will be taken in payment.

Likewise, a Leaf of 200 acres of Land, lying on the West bank of Howard's creek, two miles from the town Meeting-house, for three years, (including the present,) together with the growing crop, consisting of 30 acres of corn, about 6 of tobacco, &c. Also, two mills, well fixed for distilling, with all conveniences appertaining thereto. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

William Gordon.

June 10, 1799.

ff

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Plum-Lick creek, a chestnut-colored Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, judged to be 6 years old this spring, without brands or flesh marks, a natural trotter, with her left eye fore, somewhat shaved with the traces, had a shoe on her off fore foot, some white in her forehead, in place of a star; appraised to 12l.

John Ralston.

Bourbon April 9, 1799.

†

2 FOR SALE, OR HIRE,
A LIKELY Negro Man, about 45 years of age, who understands the Pewterer's, Tinker's and Black-Smith's business.—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living in Fayette county, about three miles above Bryan's station.

Joel Higgins.

June 10, 1799. †3t.

2 FOR SALE.
ONE hundred acres of first rate Land, and the title secured by a general warranty—lying on the Lee's t-town road, eight miles below Lexington, about thirty acres cleared, an apple and peach orchard, and as good water as is in the State. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

John White.

June 10, 1799. †3t.

Alexander Parker
HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general
affortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS &
CHINA WARE,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

TAKE notice, that I shall apply to the county court for the county of Jessamine, at their August term in the year 1799, for leave to lay off a town on my land, in said county, adjoining Jonas Deen's port, and situated on the Hickman road, agreeably to an act of assembly entitled, "an act concerning the establishing of towns."

JESSE STOBALL.

April 25th, 1799. 2m3m

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general affortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

GEO. Tegarden.

April 16, 1799. ff

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID

WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. ff

Charles Humphreys

Has removed his stieg to the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Beatty, where he has just opened a hand-some affortment of

10 Fresh Goods.

Lexington, April 15, 1799.

11 TO SELL OR RENT.

THAT Brick House on Short Street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market-house, Lexington. I will receive in payment, half cash, and half property.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

William Rofs.

April 9, 1799. ff

Clarke County, to wit.

April court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Beall Kelly and John Duncan, complainants,

AGAINST

George Kigge, defendant.

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the cause of action of this complaint—in the motion of the court, to be their counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be sent to the Clerk of the Kentucky Gazette, for two months forewarning him, and a copy be put up on the front door of the court-house in Winchester, and another copy published at the door of the stone meeting house on Howard's creek, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.) Telle,
Jos. D. Bullock, C. C. Q. S.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Price 2d,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

European Intelligence.

Batavian Republic

AMSTERDAM, February 14.

INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.

The swelling of the Rhine has been so vast, as to burst a dyke which kept out the sea at Nimeguen, and a considerable part of Dutch Gelders has been inundated. Many of the inhabitants were drowned, and the remainder got upon the roofs to save themselves from the floating ice, but they were frozen there. The town of Dordt, 10 leagues from Amsterdam, expects with dread anxiety the breaking up of the frost, as it is situated lower than the Legzwaer, a river as impetuous as the Scheldt. This town is on the point of being overwhelmed, and the inhabitants are flying in all directions. Rotterdam is in the same situation. The water is only six inches below the top of the dykes, by which the feet is prevented from rushing in. In the town of Deventer, six leagues from Amsterdam, the water is five feet above dykes, and 17 feet deep in the town. The number lost is unknown, as it is impossible to approach the place. The bridges of the town of Arnheim, 3 leagues from this city, are carried away, and the communication between us and the Hague, is entirely cut off by the ice, and the waters of the Rhine, which covers a part of Holland. Our situation hitherto is not bad, and Amsterdam cannot be inundated, unless the great dyke at the gate of Muiden should happen to burst. Should the thaw set in rapidly, with a strong wind from the South, we have a much to apprehend here as they have at Dordt or Rotterdam. We shall, however, have the advantage of 200 ships now in port, and we are situated near them

upon the enemy, whom I several times defeated, and entirely put to the rout. He has lost 11 pieces of cannon, and four standards. General Auffenberg, whom I summoned to evacuate the Grilon territory, a number of officers and 3000 men, are made prisoners, and lately Coire, the capital of the Grilons, is in the possession of the French army. General Demont, who had orders to attack Reichenau, has made himself master of that place, as like wife of two bridges over the Rhine. He has taken from the enemy two pieces of cannon, two standards, and made 100 prisoners, among whom is a lieutenant colonel, General Dubinot, who fought on my left, has likewise defeated the enemy, and taken 17 pieces of cannon and 1500 prisoners.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

Letter from general Massena to citizen Perreboom, French Minister at Lucern.

Head quarters, at Coire, March 7.

Citizen Minister,

We are now at Coire, the capital of the Grilons, but not without arduous exertions. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground. Their last struggle was made before the gates of Coire, but here too they were entirely defeated. The fruits of this days work are 9,500 prisoners of war, two standards, 11 pieces of cannon, with provision wagons, ammunition &c. General Dubinot, commander of brigade on the left wing, after having yesterday compelled the army to retreat, was to day attacked by the superior force of all the troops commanded by gen. Hotze. He has however, totally defeated the enemy, and taken 1,500 prisoners and 7 pieces of cannon. The Austrians are retreating with precipitation.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

AUGSBURG, March 14.

The first reports of the actions at the sources of the Rhine were here very contradictory; but the truth is now ascertained: The French passed the Rhine in three places. On the left near Feldkirch, they forced general Hotze to retreat; but this attack was only a feint; their principal force was at Belsize and Reichenau, whence they penetrated to Coire, the capital of the Grilons. This is very unfavourable for the position of the Austrian army and its communication with Germany and Italy. It is said the armed Grilons did not give the Austrians any support.

General Latour is now drawing towards Ulm, with 20,000 men.

The fortresses of Brancu and Indolstadt have been put by the Austrians into a good state of defence.

The following is an extract of a letter from the French head quarters at Coire:

"General Massena about midnight, on the 6th summoned general Auffenberg to evacuate the Grilon territory. He refused, and was made prisoner the next day. When he came before general Massena the latter said to him—'The day before yesterday in the evening I wrote to you, yesterday I received your answer, and to day I have the pleasure of having you to dine with me.'

The arrival of the French at Coire has put an end to the proofs against the patriots.

Nineteen thousand Swiffs are already under arms, and commanded by gen. Keller, who made the English troops at Oftendrecht prisoners.

The following are the accounts of the movements of the armies in Sibbia:

GUNZBURG, March 10.

The Austrians have detached their posts from Ulm to Geilingen, and patrols of Hussars extend to Ehingen, on the Danube. The advanced guard of the army of the Archduke Charles, has passed the Iller near Aitrach, and is marching towards Leutkirch.

STUTGARD, March 15.

On the 10th the French army took possession of the lines of Überlingen, extending to Mörkirch, Sigrinzen, and the town of Voringen; and was in the neighbourhood of the army of the Arch-

duke Charles, in the lines of Lindau, Ravensburgh, Eibernach, and Ulm.

The advanced guard of the army of the Archduke Charles, consisting of 18,000 men, is commanded by gen. Narendorf.

Another letter, same date.

The French troops spread themselves wider, and are advancing on both sides the Danube, towards Ulm. There are divisions of troops in Ebingen, Rosenthal, Balingen, &c. On the 11th, a patrol of 60 chasseurs, came to Tübingen, but returned to Rothenburg the next day. French patrols have likewise advanced thro' Memmingen, towards Urach. The Austrian patrols, as we are informed, have likewise advanced to Urach, and had a skirmish with the French patrols, in which neither side obtained any decisive advantage. The right wing of the French army under Ferino, is extended from Stübingen to Teugen, and thence to Stockach.

March 14.

This is the second post day that no letters have arrived from Lindau, and the whole Lake of Constance. From Ulm, likewise, we have received no intelligence. It is said that the French, after their victory, penetrated through the Vorarlberg, towards Suabia, and if they have not taken, have at least blockaded Lindau. The Austrians have 10,000 men in the Grisons, but they cannot act together.

The Archduke Charles removed his head quarters on the 11th from Memmingen to Wurpach, 3 leagues from this city.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

We meet with but one solitary article respecting Buonaparte. Letters from Constantinople, of the date of February 13th, state the Ottoman Porte to be fan-gine of succés against the invader of Egypt:—A division of Turkish and Russian troops, had marched to join the Pacha of Acre, in Palestine, who had assurred the Porte, that Buonaparte, notwithstanding his strong fortifications, would shortly be in his power. The middle of November, Buonaparte was easy at Cairo, establishing Institutes and Societies, erecting Theatres, and improving the inhabitants and productions of the country he was subduing.

IMPORTANT.
From the Baltimore American of Tuesday last.

A letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, dated May 17, contains the following information:

The ship Mary-Ann, mounting 16 guns, and manned with 51 hands, arrived here yesterday, from the river La Plata; she was furnished with a letter of Marque, and 7 days fine, in the Gulph Stream, was engaged by a French brig of 10 guns and 117 men, all mulattoes and negroes, except the first lieutenant, who is an American, a native of Barnstable in the State of Massachusetts. The engagement lasted two hours, during which nine Americans were killed and wounded, and seventeen of the negroes. At length, the Mary-Ann got to completely thwart her bows, that every shot raked her fore and aft, when the tri-colored flag was hauled down, and the yield to the superior bravery of the American seamen.

After taking possession of her, she proved to be Le Généraux, of Gaudoupe; but contrary to all other privateers, was deeply loaded with guns, pistols, daggers, flints, cutlasses, and all other military stores and implements.—The captain of the Mary-Ann took out what men he could stow, and put the rest in irons, of which he found plenty in the prize; he also put 21 men on board her, and ordered her for the first port in the United States which she could make.—What renders the situation of the prize more particular, is, that she had no commission, nor any papers, nor could the American learn, even from their prisoners, where she was bound, or to what purpose her cargo was intended to be appropriated. Her letters were all thrown overboard, but one, which through hurry was left in the chest of a passenger; this letter is addressed to an eminent perfomage in Georgia, and on account of its important contents, was sent on as soon as the Mary-Ann arrived, by express to the Secretary of State?

May 31.

LATEST MEWS.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 22d April 1799, received by captain Williams at Bolton, on 27th day.

Great News from the North and Italy.
“The French have been defeated—Archduke Charles has defeated Jourdan.

The latter is wounded and gone to Paris. TEN THOUSAND men taken prisoners, and about NINE THOUSAND killed and wounded.

In Italy the loss of the French has been still greater—Several Cisalpine and Sardinian regiments which had joined the French, during the action joined the Austrians. Italy, heartily tired of the fraternal hug, is rising in insurrection everywhere.”

Letters from gen. Toussaint, and the agent of the Directory, Roume, have been received by the last vessels arrived from the Cape, containing a formal denial of the report, which has been propagated relative to the independence of St. Domingo. They affirme that it is a calumny raised by the foreign enemies of the colony, and profess an unshaken fidelity to the French republic.

The United States' frigate Constellation, Commodore Truxton, and his prize, the Infirigente, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 20th instant. They left St. Kitts the 7th ult.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated May 11, received by a gentleman of this city, concludes with the following important and pleasing article:—

“Just as I am closing this letter a vessel has arrived from Hamburg, in a short pausage, bringing accounts of the French gen. Jourdan having been totally defeated by the army under Archduke Charles.

Five hundred guineas have been subscribed at Lloyd's for purchasing a sword to be presented to Commodore Truxton.

LANCASTER, June 1, INTERESTING INFORMATION, IF TRUE.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated March 10, 1799, to a respectable merchant in New York.

“I cannot close this letter without informing you, that the ship Pigou, capt. Green, 6 and to China, and brought into L'Orient last November having on board 160,000 dollars, has been liberated by the tribunal of commerce, together with all her money except 37,000 dollars which were not properly carried on the bills of lading, not being specified for whose contract they were shipped; this valuable prize having been made by two French frigates, her release is considered as indicative of this government to renew negotiations with America.”

The letter further mentions, “That Falleyrand has submitted a lengthy memorial to the directory in which he strongly recommends the expediency of laying aside all ill will & animosity towards America, and of adjusting matters with us as speedily and amicably as they can; and further proposes, that an ambassador extraordinary be instantly dispatched to America, to endeavor to settle the differences existing between the two republics.”

Northwestern Territory.

CINCINNATI, June 11.

We have it from undoubted authority, that gen. Wilkinson has received, orders to repair immediately to Philadelphia—and that all officers of rank had received similar orders.

A gentleman who arrived in town last Saturday evening from Hamilton, informs, that the Indians have warned capt. John Hamilton, (a gentleman who has been a long time a trader among them)—and who now lives at the Big Spring, five miles the other side of Hamilton,) to move within the present moon, into the town, else he might expect, that he and family would be killed as there were a party collecting to come against the frontiers.

Lexington, June 20.

In the list of representatives for Clark county we inserted the name of Poage instead of Mr. George G. Taylor.

Yesterday at 4 o'clock, P. M. the Mercury stood at 94 degrees, Fahrenheit's scale, suspended in the middle of a long entry; the two preceding days, at the same hour, it stood at 91.

See Gazette Extraordinary.

Lexington Lodge, No. 25.

THE members of the Lexington Lodge are requested to be punctual in their attendance, at their hall, in Lexington, on Monday the 24th inst, at the hour of nine A. M. it being the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist.

By order of the worshipful master,
James Blif, Sec.
June 18th, 1799.



WOODWARD COUNTY,
May Court of Quarter Sessions, 1799.
James W. Johnson, complainant,
against

James Bowles, Samuel Burch, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Brady and Henry M'Brady, heirs at law of James M'Brady, dec'd, defendants.

THE defendant, James Baird, and

William Baird and James M'Brady and Henry M'Brady, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that these defendants be

arraigned on the 15th instant, at the door of the

Court house in the town of Verona, next,

and after the bill of the complainant is read,

and after the bill of the defendant is read,

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thousand dollars be appropriated towards effecting this object, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 25, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXII.

An ACT authorizing the purchase of Timber for Naval Purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to direct a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be laid out in the purchase of growing or other timber, or of lands on which timber is growing, suitable for the navy, and to cause the proper measures to be taken to have the same preserved for the future uses of the navy.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

*Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 25, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXIII.

An ACT to alter the Stamp duties imposed upon foreign Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading, by an Act, entitled “An Act laying Duties on stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper;” and further to amend the same.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next, the duties imposed by an act, entitled “An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper,” upon

Former duty on foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, shall cease and determine: And from and after the said thirty-first day of March next, there shall be levied and paid, throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following, to wit: On every

skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be written or printed, any or either of the instruments following, to wit: Any foreign bill of exchange,

draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, twenty cents; any note or bill of lading, or writing or

receipt in the nature thereof, for any goods or merchandize to be exported, if from one district to another district of the

United States, not being in the same state, four cents; if to be exported to any foreign port or place, ten cents; any po-

licy of insurance, or instrument in nature thereof, other than those specified in the above recited act, when the sum for which

insurance is made, shall not exceed five hundred dollars, twenty-

five cents; and when the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, one dollar. And the said duties shall be chargeable

upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, with-

out respect to the number contained in a set.

Foreign bills of exchange not to be stamped after they are drawn.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirty-first day of March, it shall not be lawful for any supervisor, or other person employed for the stamping of vellum, parchment or paper, to stamp any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, after the same shall be written or drawn. And if any

person or persons, from or after the said thirty-first day of March, shall presume to write or draw, or cause to be written or drawn, any such foreign bill, draft or order, or any du-

plicate or triplicate thereof, before the vellum, parchment or paper on which the same shall be drawn, shall be duly stamped; or shall sell, loan, endorse or remit any such foreign bill, draft

or order, unless every duplicate, triplicate and other bill of the same tenor and date, which shall be drawn or intended to

be drawn, shall be first duly stamped, then and in every such case, the person or persons so offending, shall for each offence,

forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Penalty on fraudulently writing on old stamped instruments.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, at any time after the said thirty-first day of March next, shall knowingly and fraudulently write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, the whole or any part of any bond, bill, instrument or other writing whatsoever, in respect

whereof any duty is payable by the acts of Congress, or any of them, on the whole or any part of any piece of vellum, parchment or paper, whereon there shall have been before written any other bond, bill, instrument, or other writing, in respect

whereof any duty was payable by the said acts or either of them, before such vellum, parchment or paper shall have been

again marked or stamped according to the said acts; or shall fraudulently erase or scrape out, or cause to be erased or scraped,

or altering them.

out, the name or names of any person or persons, or any sum, date or other thing written in such bond, bill, instrument, or writing; or fraudulently cut tear or get off, any mark or stamp from any piece of vellum, parchment or paper, or part thereof, with intent to use such stamp or mark for any writing or thing, in respect whereof any duty shall be payable by virtue of the said acts or either of them, that then so often and in every such case, every person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs of suit.

or transfer-
ring the
stamps.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any writings matters and things in respect whereof any of the said duties shall be payable, and which shall be engrossed or written after the said thirty-first day of March next, shall be written at a distance from the stamps or marks, which shall in pursuance of the said acts or any of them, be placed on the vellum parchment or paper, whereupon the same shall be written or engrossed, with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by the said acts or any of them, the person who shall write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed any such writing, matter or thing, contrary to the tenor and true meaning hereof, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, and full costs of suit.

Penalty on
fraudulent-
ly writing at
a distance
from the
stamp.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this act, shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and by the same persons, and under the same regulations, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which are provided in and by the acts of Congress now in force, respecting the duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper; and the said fines, penalties and forfeitures, shall be sued for and recovered in the same manner, and to the same uses as are provided in the said acts.

How the
duties im-
posed by this
act shall be
collected.

Fines, &c.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no duties shall be levied or collected upon any bonds, required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty; any thing in the above recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Exemption
of bonds re-
quired by
the laws of
the U. S. or
of the indi-
vidual
states, in
certain ca-
ses.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors shall severally be allowed upon all stamp duties, and upon all fines accruing thereupon, which shall be collected and accounted for by them respectively, the commissions following, to wit: Upon all duties collected from persons other than officers of the revenue, and upon all fines, a commission of four per centum; upon all duties received from officers of the revenue, or which are collected and duly accounted for by said officers, a commission of one per centum: And that the inspectors of surveys, not being also supervisors, shall severally be allowed upon all stamp duties, and upon all fines accruing thereupon, which shall be collected and accounted for by them respectively, a commission of one and an half per centum. And the allowances

Allowance
to supervi-
sors and in-
spectors.

aforesaid, shall extend to the duties and fines which have been heretofore, or may be hereafter collected and accounted for in manner aforesaid, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper," as well as to all duties and fines authorized by this act.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

An ACT concerning French Citizens, that have been, or may be captured and brought into the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to exchange or send away from the United States, to the dominions of France, as he may deem proper and expedient, all French citizens that have been, or may be captured and brought into the United States, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act in addition to the act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States."

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

TH: JEFFERSON,

Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXV.

An ACT for providing Compensation for the Marshals, Clerks, Attorneys, Jurors and Witnesses in the Courts of the United States, and to repeal certain Parts of the Acts therein mentioned, and for other Purposes.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act,

the compensation to the several officers hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows, to wit: To the marshals of the several districts of the United States, for the service of any writ, warrant, attachment, or process issuing out of any courts of the United States, two dollars; and in case there be more than one person named in the said writ, warrant, attachment, or process, then two dollars for each person so named; for his travel out in serving each writ, warrant, attachment, or process aforesaid, five cents per mile, to be computed from the place of service, to the court where the writ or process shall be returned; and if more persons than one are named therein, the travel shall be computed from the court to the place of service which shall be the most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which shall be necessary to serve it on the other; for each bail bond, fifty cents; for actually summoning witnesses or appraisers, each fifty cents; for every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents; for every proclamation in the admiralty, thirty cents: for sales of vessels or other property, and for receiving and paying the money, for any sum under five hundred dollars, two and one half per cent. for any larger sum one and one quarter per cent. upon the excess; for summoning each grand and other jury, four dollars: *Provided*, That in no case shall the fees for summoning jurors to any one court, exceed fifty dollars; and in those states where jurors, by the laws of the state, are drawn by constables or other officers of corporate towns or places, by lot, the marshal shall receive for the use of the officers employed in summoning the jurors and returning the venire, the sum of two dollars; and for his own trouble in distributing the venire, the sum of two dollars; for attending the supreme or circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district court, where such court has the powers and cognizance of a circuit court, five dollars per day; and for attending the district courts in other cases, four dollars per day, and at the rate of ten cents per mile for his travel, from the place of his abode to either of the said courts; for all other services not herein enumerated, except as shall be hereafter provided, such fees and compensations, as are allowed in the supreme court of the state where such services are rendered: And the annual sum of two hundred dollars as a full compensation for all extra services, shall be allowed to each marshal for the districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when a deputy marshal, who shall be duly appointed by the marshal of any district, shall reside and be more than twenty miles from the place, where the district judge of such district shall reside and be, the oath of office required of such deputy before he enters on the discharge thereof, may be administered and taken by and before any judge or justice of any state court within the same district, or before any justice of the peace having authority therein, and being certified by him to the said district judge, shall be as effectual as if administered or taken before such district judge.

Manner of
deputy mar-
shal's taking
the oath of
office, when
he resides at
a distance
from the
district
judge.

The Transylvania University
Is now established on such a footing, that education
may be had at it, on as extensive a plan and as
moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind,
in the union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught
there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the
Belles-Lettres, and every other branch of learning,
that makes part of the useful course of academic
education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will
teach the French language.
A student will be able to study Law and Politics, may
do it to advantage, under a professor appointed for
that purpose. An extensive law library is provided
for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be
instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Mid-
wifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic;
there being two professors appointed, to lecture on
those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate
sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum,
students will be dined, and their cloaths washed and
mended—they furnishing their own bedding,
candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One
of the teachers will reside in the house; communi-
cating with the students, with a view to their morals.
Good housing may likewise be had in the neighbor-
hood of the University, at moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be
paid quarterly, in advance, for those who have taught
the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars
a year for the students at law, with an addition of
five dollars a year, for those who make use of the
law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and
twenty dollars a year for those who attend the pro-
fessors of medicine. No student will be received or
continued, unless he conforms to these regula-
tions.

The next term will commence on the 29th day
of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, C. M. T. U.
Lexington, Kentucky, 2
April 20th, 1799.

To Distillers.

THE law requires that all owners of stills, (whether intended for use or otherwise) should make entry thereof, in June annual—As the law will be fully put in force against those who do not comply, it was thought proper to give this public notice, that **IGNORANCE** may no longer be plead as an excuse.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Lexington, 2d May, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CLEAN HEMP SEED,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,

FOR ONE DOLLAR per BUSHEL—by

T. HART.

Lexington, April 30, 1799.

HENRY HTMAN,

COLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
(FROM LONDON)

BEOS leaves to inform his friends and regular customers, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business in Great Britain, and has opened firm in Lexington, in the house of Mr. Wm. Rose, on Short street, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reaonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all
those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on
Licking, 3,500,000, in Jefferson county, on the waters of
Bear Creek.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's
run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,400 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres bought on the Kentucky.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green River, Lincoln county.

1000 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands will sell
very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour,
hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 16, 1799.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke-house,
and Garden, to be rented.—For
terms apply to

R. W. DOWNING.

Lexington, May 26, 1799.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE, IN MOUNT-STERLING.

None of which lots, is a TANYARD,
through which runs a constant stream
of water; together with a good stock of
Hides and Bark. They will be sold low
for good property and cash, on a con-
siderable credit.—Said lots will be sold sin-
gle or together.—For terms apply to the
subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.
February 13, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a
large and elegant airtment of

B O O K S;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN's ancient history,
Rufle's modern Europe,
Plato's Lives, 13
Elegant essays in
verse, 13
Do. do. epistles,
Godwin's Political Ju-
stice,

— Enquirer, 13
Guthrie's orations of
Cicerio,

Travel's Antacharis, 13
Helvetius on man, 13
Lectures on the human
understanding,

Genlis, on education,

Johnson's lives of poets,

Zimmerman, on soli-
tude,

Stewart's philosophy,

Morley's geography,

Sheridan's dictionary,

Entick's do.

American revolution,

Jefferson's Virginia,

Speight's Prew Islands,

Spectator, 13
Guardian,

Melmoth's essays,

Cook's voyages,

Jennyn's works,

Evilina, 13
Jeff hooks,

Robinson Crusoe,

Schrevel's Lexicon,

Leviest's Greek Testa-
ments,

Young's Dictionary,

Locke's dialogues,

Cicero's De rebus,

Ovid's Delphini,

Rudiman's rudiments,

Homer's Iliad,

Hutchinson's Xeno-
phon,

Nepos Delphini,

Livius, Clarke's Cor-
deri and Erasmus,

Seletus e Pufani,

Whitefield's works,

— sermon,

Wolsey's do.

— psalms,

— hymns,

— psalm,

— hymns,

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and now opening
for sale, at their store opposite the
market-house, Lexington, a very large
and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to every season, which they will
certainly sell low for cash—But from the
very low profit they now sell at, no credit
can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

For Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on
the waters of Lake, or Lulibugard, in Clarke
county.

Also 250 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from
Lincoln court house.

Also 300 acres on Big Brush creek, in Green
county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Har-
roldburg to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill.
For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jessamine coun-
ty.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799.

FRESH GOODS.

JUST arrived and now opening, by the subscriber,
in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Gairdner
& Boardman, (and adjoining to Mrs. Beatty's store)
an extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE, &
GROCERIES;
QUEENS,
GLASS, &
CHINA WARE,
PAINTS &
PATENT MEDICINES,
CROWLEY, &c. &c.

which will be sold at the most reduced prices for
CASH, he flatters himself that his old customers on
the south side of the Kentucky river, should they
come to Lexington to trade, will give him a call.

Nath. Hart.

Lexington, May 13th, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned that
a King an alignment on a bond given
by me to a certain Robert Burnfides, in
December last, for forty pounds, payable
on the 25th of December next, in considera-
tion of a tract of land containing two
hundred acres—which bond I am deter-
mined not to pay until compelled by law,
as said Burnfides cannot make me a title
to the land for which the bond was given.

EDWARD BARNETT.

June 5th 1799.

*31

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC VENDE

The 1st of July next:—Twelve months
credit to be given.

TWO plantations of Seminary land,
late the property of Mr. Henry
Fink, situated about eight miles from Lex-
ington; near the Hickman road, adjoining
Mr. Philip Webber, on the one side, and
Mr. Rezin Brafford, on the other;

the first No. 10, containing 111 acres

more, or less, about 70 acres, cleared,
now in Corn and Meadow, two dwelling

houses with stone chimneys, a barn &c.
Likewise a good spring and Peach-orchard
all under good fence.

The other No. 6, containing 121 acres, more or less, several

small improvements, good water, and the
best of timber in the neighbourhood; the
purchasers giving bond with approved fe-
culty. The sale will commence at 10

o'clock in the forenoon, where due at-
tendance will be given by us, the Trustees.

Jasper Shortwell, Joseph Higby,
Wm. T. Taylor, Wm. Thompson,
Jacob Rice, James Owens,

*31

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested
to come forward and pay off their respective
accounts by the 13 of August next, as he intends to
start to the east about that time, those who fail to
comply with this request, now expect further
credit, and their accounts will on that day, be put
into the hands of proper officers for collection, with-
out discrimination.

George Anderson.

May 28th, 1799.

*4

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, seven miles from
Lexington, on the Hickman road, a black neg-
ro man, named Moses, about 24 years of age, about
five feet ten inches high, a likely well propor-
tioned fellow, wears high-tied bell-bottomed pants
plastered over the ear, the last time I saw him
clothing could be seen, and trades very freely in cloths
no possessor of giving any description of his clothes.
Who ever will deliver said fellow to me, or confine
him in any jail so that I get him shall be entitled
to the above reward.

*31 Wm. T. Taylor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

March 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the
office of the Secretary of the department of
War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next
ensuing, for the supply of rations to the troops
required for the defense of the United States, from the
first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of
September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places
and within the two districts herein after first men-
tioned; and also, that separate proposals will be re-
ceived at the said office until the expiration of the
25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of al-
lations which may be required as aforesaid, from the
first day of January in the year 1800, to the
thirty-first day of December in the same year, both
days inclusive, at the places and within the several
districts herein after mentioned, viz:

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at the fort at Niagara, at Presquile; at
Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Lo Bois; at
Cincinnati; at Blue Springs, and Lorimer's
dams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Dickey; at any place
below Fort Defense on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Oquaton on the river
Wabash; at Malise; at any place or mouth of
the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at any place or places on the East side of
the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river
Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi, or to the
Kenosha, or within the said state at Kenosha;

at all other posts and places within the state of Ten-
nessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-
house; at St. Stephens on the river Tennessee, and any
place or places within the Cherokee boundaries;

below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee,
and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Point Petre at Coleraine; at Sav-
annah and at any other place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-
ed within the state of Georgia; at all fort or stations
on the Oconee and Altamaha, and at all other
places in the Creek nation, within the limits of
the United States, where troops are or may be sta-
tioned.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Fort Limestone; at Fort Pinckney; at
Charleston, or at any other place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-
ed in the state of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at the fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at
Beacon Island, Ocracoke; at Charlotte; at Fayette-
ville; at Salisbury or any other place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kemps-
ville; at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton,
at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leeburg, at Fire-
house, at Carterville, or any other place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited in the state of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Fort Henry, at Baltimore, at An-
napolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at
Hager's town, at Elizabethtown, at Georgetown,
at Harper's ferry, at Easton, at Head of Elk,
and at any other place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at An-
napolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at
Hager's town, at Elizabethtown, at Georgetown,
at Harper's ferry, at Easton, at Head of Elk,
and at any other place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the limits of the state of Jersey.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at New-York, at West Point, at Flan-
ning, at Haverlem, at West Chester, at Poughkeepsie,
at Albany, at Cohoes, at Albany, at New-Brunswick,
at Burlington, at Newburgh, at Woodbury, at
Trenton, and at any other place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-
ed within the limits of the state of New-York.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at New-York, at West Point, at Flan-
ning, at Haverlem, at West Chester, at Poughkeepsie,
at Albany, at Cohoes, at Albany, at New-Brunswick,
at Burlington, at Newburgh, at Woodbury, at
Trenton, and at any other place or places where
troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruit-
ed within the limits of the state of New-York.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New Lon-
don, at Brooklyn, at Windham, at Litchfield, at
Guilford, at New Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury,
at Middletown, and at any other place or places
where troops are or may be stationed, marched or
recruited within the limits of the state of Con-
necticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Portland in the District of Maine,
Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston,
at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place
or places where troops are or may be sta-
tioned, marched or recruited within the states of
New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may
be required at Portland, at Exeter, at Windsor,
at New-Bedford, at Providence, and at any other
place or places where troops are or may be sta-
tioned, marched or recruited within the states of
New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the
following articles, viz: Eighteen ounces of bread or
flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one
quarter of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or
boiled Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of
fresh beef, or one pound of boiled beef, or three
quarters of a pound of fat pork, and when fresh
meat is used, fat, at the rate of two quarts for
every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four
pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a
half for every hundred rations,

It is expected the proposals will also extend to
the supply of rum, Whiskey, or other ardent spirits
at the rate of half a gill per ration, and vinegar
at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations.
The proposals will modify the price of the
several component parts of the ration, as well as
of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished at the rate
of one dollar and a half per ration, and the
allowance to the contractor is to be made pro-
portionately as that there shall at all times, during
the continuance of the troops at Michilimackinac,
Detroit, Niagara and O'Wego, for six months in
advance, and at each of the other posts on the western
waters, for at least three months in advance, of good
and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be re-
quired. It is also to be permitted to pay all and every
of the contractors for the payment of fortified places or posts,
or any fortification which the same may be trans-
ferred, or at any time in case of war, or in time of
danger, or in case of any emergency, such supplies
or like provisions in advance, as in the discretion
of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

The privilege is to be understood to be referred
to the United States of requiring, that the supplies
which may be furnished under any of the
proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies
which have or may be furnished under contracts
now in force have been consumed, and that a
supply in advance may always be required at
any of the fixed posts on the sea-board or Indian
frontiers, not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

John Henry & John Hart, Esqrs.

Lexington, March 21, 1799.

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